POPULATION TODAY

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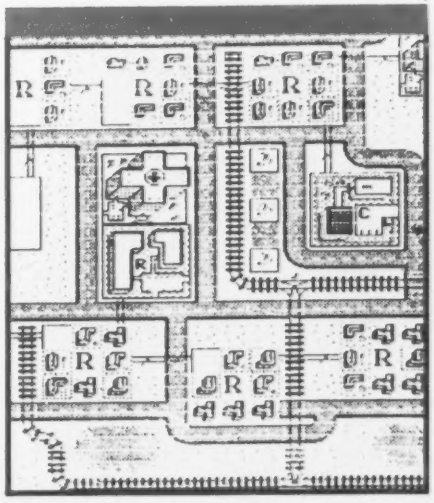

What *SimCity* looks like. (See page 9.)

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FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

Remember the 1980s? In the population field, it was the tumultuous decade over which the Census Bureau released data from the 1980 Census. It was the decade when demographers' projections moved from mainframe to desktop, when the Mexico City conference took place, when the U.S. Government started funding population programs via continuing resolutions rather than new law. It was the decade when the world reached the half-way point (5 billion) of its projected ultimate population (10 billion). It was the decade when supply-side demography had its day in the sun, the environment issue made a comeback, and the mid-decade census wasn't held again.

But before you wax too nostalgic, remember: *The 1980s aren't over!* Mathematically speaking, the first year of a decade, century, or millenium is a "1" year. 1991, 2001 . . . . So we have another year of the 1980s to go. One more year of Vanna White, yuppies, and aerobics before we can clean the slate and start a new decade fresh.

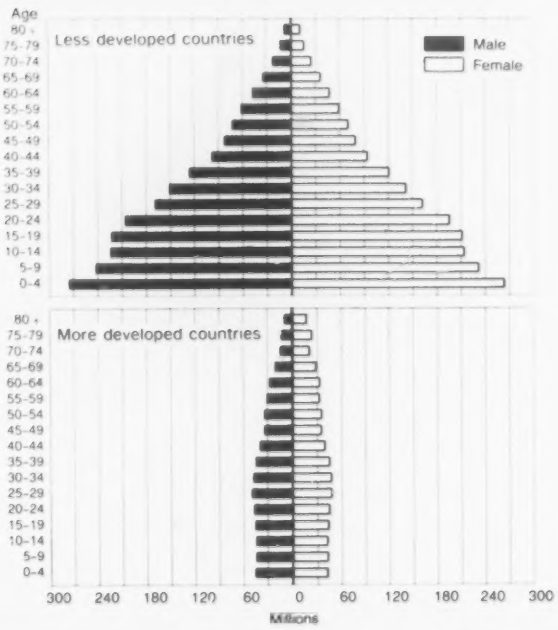
Don't believe it? Think starting a century with "1" is simply a matter of taste? Just recall the absurdity of the old joke, which asked the question: "What did people say in the year A.D. 1?"

Answer: "Yipe, here it is February and I'm still writing Zero on my checks . . . ."

—*A.H.*

SPEAKING GRAPHICALLY

Population by Age and Sex for Developing and Developed Countries: 1989



LDCs dwarf MDCs. These age-sex population pyramids from the U.S. Census Bureau show graphic contrasts. The less developed countries (LDCs) contain 75 percent of world population, versus 25 percent for the more developed countries (MDCs). The LDCs produce 87 percent of the world's births. And there are more people under age 15 in the LDCs than exist at all ages in the MDCs.

Pyramid source: World population Profile: 1989, WP-89

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*Educators and students should send supporting documentation.

Census Day Minus 90 and Counting

Suddenly it's 1990—the year of the 21st decennial Census, the bicentennial anniversary of the first U.S. census that back in 1790 counted a nation of 4 million.

Census Day, Sunday, April 1, 1990, a date that once seemed an eternity in the future, now lies about 13 weeks away—90 days.

For most American households the census experience will consist of 15 minutes spent completing the short form that goes to every household. (17 percent of housing units will receive the long form, which contains an additional 45 questions. Long-form respondents will probably spend closer to three-quarters of an hour filling it out.)

For the public, the census is a task that takes a few minutes every 10 years. For the Census Bureau, the sowing and harvesting of census questionnaires is the culmination of a decade of preparation. (See page 6 for a description of the products to come out of this census.) Meanwhile, preparations are already afoot for the 2000 Census.

Old Problems

The 1990 Census is the largest and most expensive national head count ever, tallying up a projected 250 million Americans (compared to 226 million in 1980) and costing $2.6 billion (compared to $1 billion).

Each new census tries to improve the census process and surmount the obstacles inherent in contacting a quarter-billion people residing in 3.6 million square miles. In 1990, the Census Bureau will implement modern technology and try to lessen the undercount (1 percent in 1980) by improving maps, address lists, and outreach programs.

Will they succeed? The following is a status report on the decennial head count at Census Day Minus 90.

During the 1980s, the census also had to overcome unfamiliar obstacles. The 1980 Census generated litigation by localities alleging undercount—an issue of increasing sensitivity in an era when some $39 billion annually in federal aid is geared to population formulas.

U.S. Bureau of the Census

Enumerators will hand deliver to certain areas.

The Bureau weathered the suits, which began as a blizzard but gradually petered out into, principally, the one brought by New York (both city and state) which was decided in favor of the Bureau, and the multi-district suit that is technically still pending in Federal Court but appears to be moot by now.

A separate suit brought by New York City subsequently had a quite different outcome. It concerned, not 1980, but the upcoming 1990 Census. Under the out-of-court settlement emanating from that suit, the Secretary of Commerce will decide in 1991 whether to adjust this year's census for undercount. (See *PT*, September 1989.) The issues from that unprecedented settlement are still sifting out, and the plaintiffs in the case have indicated that if they cannot accept the Secretary's final guidelines for adjustment, due out in March, they may reopen their suit. (Preliminary guidelines have now been issued for public comment; see next page.)

Other hurdles included objections to the census questionnaire during its development starting in 1984. In 1987 the Executive Branch's Office of Management and Budget objected to the quantity of questions and earmarked 30 for deletion or demotion to the long form. After protests from data users, legislators, and the Bureau itself, the questionnaire survived almost unscathed in time to be submitted to Congress in accordance with law in 1988.

A more recent concern was the race self-identification question, criticized by representatives of Asian-American groups as being incomplete. In response, the Bureau has altered the question so that respondents can now indicate race by the following categories: white, black, Asian or Pacific Islander (with nine specific groups available for the respondent to check off), American Indian (with tribe to be written in), and Eskimo, Aleut, and Other Race (with the Other Race to be written in by respondents choosing that option).

In the summer of 1988, some members of Congress introduced legislation to bar counting of undocumented aliens in the census for the purpose of congressional reapportionment. Such a restriction would have necessitated census questions on the order of, Are you a legal resident? Although banning undocumenteds was considered by Hill watchers to have the avid support of only a few members of Congress, this provision, attached to an immigration reform bill, nevertheless passed the Senate in July. It died in October in the House when that body declined to consider it.

Since early 1989, the census forms and questionnaires have been at the printers. Thus, the time for any further fine tuning has long passed. Perhaps as a reaction to its questionnaire trauma, the Bureau is now publishing a series of 13 *Content Determination Reports* detailing the process that led to the ultimate choice of questions on the 1990 form.

Promotion, Promotion

After nine years of low visibility, the decennial census next year will shift to an instant high-publicity profile with a print and television ad blitz—and exhortative slogans, which as usual

Continued on next page

Census Day Minus 90

Continued from previous page

have a somewhat governmental ring.

For 1990, the nation-wide census slogan will be, "Answer the Census. It Counts for More Than You Think." Other slogans will be aimed at various target groups, though only a sociologist could divine what the government was thinking when it devised "Stand Right Up for Who You Are. Answer the Census" (for blacks); "This Is Our Chance! Answer the Census. Esta es la Nuestra. Participe en el Censo" (for Hispanics); "Any Way We Add It—It Makes Good Sense to Answer the Census" (for Asians and Pacific Islanders); and for American Indians: "Listen to the Drum. Answer the Census. It Counts for Us." —*A.H.*

Undercount Guidelines Are Issued

The Commerce Department has set strict conditions for any potential adjustment of the 1990 Census.

Its proposed guidelines for undercount adjustment were published in the Dec. 11, 1989 *Federal Register*. They will be open to public comment until Jan. 25, 1990; Commerce Secretary Robert A. Mosbacher will issue final rules by Mar. 10, 1990.

Adjustment—long a controversial topic—became a realistic possibility only after the out-of-court settlement last July of a federal suit brought by New York City and State against the Bureau. (See *PT*, September 1989.) That settlement called for appointment of a panel of census experts, who after the census would recommend to the Secretary whether or not to adjust based on the new guidelines.

The proposed guidelines, however, seem to throw high hurdles in front of any adjustment. They require that proponents demonstrate "overwhelmingly" that the count can be improved and that the "rationale" for adjustment "can be clearly and simply stated in a way that is understandable to the general public." —*A.H.*

The first session of the 101st Congress adjourned Nov. 22, but before it ended, a $14.8 billion foreign aid appropriations bill for Fiscal Year 1990 was agreed to by the President and Congress.

Contained in the bill was a $220 million appropriation for the U.S. international population assistance program, an increase of $23 million over the $197 million level for Fiscal Year 1989.

However, the 1990 foreign aid bill became law only after heated debate in both Houses of Congress and a presidential veto. The reason: the abortion issue.

After Congress passed a foreign aid appropriations bill containing a $15 million earmark for the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), President Bush vetoed the bill, citing UNFPA's continued involvement with the family planning program of the People's Republic of China, which has been accused of coercive abortion policies. These alleged policies, denied by the Chinese, resulted in withdrawal of U.S. funding from UNFPA programs in 1985—the U.S. had provided about 20 percent of UNFPA's budget in 1984.

In 1985, Congress passed the Kemp-Kasten amendment, which denies U.S. population funding to any organization that, as determined by the President, supports or participates in a program of coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization. This led to the U.S. withdrawal of funding for UNFPA. President Bush stated that U.S. funding of UNFPA as appropriated in the 1990 foreign aid bill would, in his opinion, weaken the Kemp-Kasten amendment and the U.S. international family planning program.

In September 1989, Senator Barbara Mikulski (D-Md.) submitted an amendment before the Senate Appropriations Committee that called on the U.S. to refund UNFPA. The amendment passed in the Committee by a vote of 15 to 12 and was sent to the Senate for consideration. Later that month, the amendment was agreed to in the full Senate by a vote of 52 to 48 and then later in the House of Representatives by a vote of 244 to 178. But the measure was not passed without controversy and bitter debate on the validity of the charges against the Chinese and other abortion-related issues.

After a great deal of legislative activity around the Mikulski amendment, a foreign aid bill containing funding for UNFPA was finally crafted and passed by both Houses of Congress. The President received the bill and vetoed it on Nov. 19 as he had threatened to do in September when the amendment had gained momentum.

Lacking a two-thirds majority needed to overturn a Presidential veto, supporters of the UNFPA funding proposal withdrew the amendment and the foreign aid bill was passed later that week. However, given the level of support shown for refunding UNFPA in this past session, consideration of this issue in the 102nd session of Congress is highly likely.

"Mexico City" Policy Hearing

In 1984, the Reagan Administration announced a new policy which denies U.S. funds to foreign, nongovernmental, family planning organizations that provide abortion-related services or information, even with their own private funds. The "Mexico City" policy, so dubbed because it was announced at the International Population Conference in Mexico City, does not apply to foreign governments.

Last year, in the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Reps. Chester Atkins (D-Mass.) and Olympia Snowe (R-Me.) introduced a bill (H.R. 720) that would negate the Mexico City policy

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SURVEY REPORT

Bolivia

Fertility continues to be high in Bolivia. By the end of their childbearing years, women have had an average of about 6 children each, although only 5 have survived childhood. Fertility is declining slightly among younger women, according to preliminary results from the recent National Demographic and Health Survey in Bolivia (ENDSA-1989).

The current total fertility rate indicates that the average Bolivian woman will have about 5 children during her lifetime (TFR of 5.1). And the country's fertility rate is significantly higher than for South America as a whole, where total fertility is estimated at about 3.6 children per woman, as of 1989.

With 7.1 million people as of 1989, Bolivia has one of the Americas' lowest national population densities—only Canada and the tiny nations of the Guiana region are less dense. The Bolivian government feels that morbidity and mortality are unfavorably high but that fertility levels are too low.

According to the new survey, however, the majority of Bolivian women do not want more children. Sixty-eight percent of women in union say they want no more children; another 10 percent want to postpone the next birth for at least two years. As might be expected, the percentage of women who want no more children increases with age; however, a surprising 41 percent of women age 15-19, who are just beginning childbearing, say they want no more children.

Despite the overwhelming desire to limit childbearing, only 30 percent of Bolivian women are currently practicing family planning. Only 12 percent of women in union are using a modern method, mostly the IUD (5 percent of women in union) or female sterilization (4 percent), while 18 percent practice traditional methods, mostly periodic abstinence (16 percent).

Inter American Development Bank

Bolivian children miss out on vaccinations.

Lack of knowledge may be an obstacle to contraceptive use for some women, but three-quarters of the women recognized at least one method. Almost 70 percent knew where to obtain a contraceptive method, and 61 percent knew where to find a modern method. The final ENDSA-1989 report will include more discussion of barriers to contraceptive use.

As in many other countries, use of contraception is greater among women in urban areas (40 percent) than rural areas (20 percent) in Bolivia. Contraceptive use also varies by education level. Fifty-three percent of women with a middle or higher level of education are using contraception, as opposed to only 12 percent of those with no education.

Most women using traditional methods get information from friends or family. Private doctors, hospitals, or clinics are the sources most often cited by women for modern contraceptive supplies and services.

ENDSA-1989 also assessed infant and child health in Bolivia. Among children under age 5, some 28 percent had had diarrhea in the two weeks prior to the survey. Few of the children with diarrhea received oral rehydration therapy to counter the dehydrating effects of the illness. An even greater percentage of children showed signs of respiratory illness (cough or difficulty breathing). Thirty-nine percent had a cough in the previous two weeks, and half of these experienced breathing difficulties. Less than one-quarter of the children with a cough received medical attention.

Although many childhood diseases can be prevented by immunization, only a small percentage of Bolivian children have received this protection. Only 20 percent of children under age 5 have health cards documenting their immunization status. Of these children, 63 percent had received vaccination against tuberculosis, 66 percent against measles, 55 percent received three doses of vaccine against polio, and 52 percent received a third dose of vaccine against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus.

Maternal health indicators also show a need for more preventive care. Among mothers giving birth in the five years before the survey, only 20 percent had received a tetanus injection. More than half received no prenatal care and only 40 percent received trained medical assistance during delivery.

—*B.S.*

DEMOGRAPHER'S PAGE

Time to Come To Our Census

By Bryant Robey

Why take the 1990 Census at all? Surely, in general terms, it will only tell us what we already know . . .

There are two basic reasons. The first one is familiar: The Constitution requires an enumeration of the population every decade to determine how many seats each state will fill in the House of Representatives.

In theory, the constitutional-apportionment requirement could be met by a head count. But there's more to the decennial census than reapportionment.

As long as the government is enumerating the population in every nook and cranny of the nation, the argument goes, it might as well collect useful data about them. So with the passage of time the Census Bureau has been charged by law with a second mandate: to collect and analyze additional statistical data about the population.

A survey would not do the job—not even the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey (CPS), which keeps us up to date about demographic trends in the years between censuses. The CPS, far and away the most massive survey regularly taken in the U.S. (typically there are 54,000 respondents), can provide copious statistical data about the U.S. population as a whole, and with great sampling reliability. But since it only samples bits of the U.S. population from coast to coast, it can tell absolutely nothing about conditions in Orford, N.H.

The 1990 Census will cost taxpayers more than $2.5 billion. Gathering information about people's characteristics presumably helps government serve them better. In this sense, the census may be considered an investment in information.

Census publicity in the coming weeks will describe how the census will be taken, why it is of value, and why it is in everybody's interest to participate. But it is also time to think also about how each of us can benefit from the 1990 Census. In other words, ask not (only) what you can do for your census, but what your census can do for you.

The census provides an ocean of statistics, but most users want only a few drops. (People who use census statistics are known as "data users" or simply "users." These terms suggest a pathological dependence. Most people first sip census data intending only to wet their lips, but they soon return for a larger dose.)

> Consider the census as an investment in information

Three Questions

A person who uses census statistics in any quantity should first have an idea of three things: What information does the census provide? For what scale of geographic area is this information available? And equally important, when and in what form is it published? Finally, using census data successfully requires remembering the purpose for which you wanted the demographic data in the first place.

1. What information does the census provide? The census short form that goes to every household in the nation asks seven questions that apply to every person and six that concern housing conditions. Key population questions are about age, sex, family relationship, race, and Spanish origin.

The long-form questionnaire that goes to one out of six housing units asks an additional 19 questions about housing and 26 about population, including education, employment, income, ancestry, commuting patterns, migration, and disability.

Anyone considering using census data should take the time to read the census questionnaire to better understand the source of the data they propose to use.

2. For what geographic scale is this information available? The Census Bureau has divided the country into about 49,000 census tracts, which are the basic census units, each containing about 4,000 people. There are another 11,000 "block numbering areas," similar to census tracts but located outside of metropolitan areas. Within each census tract are up to nine "block groups," which contain census blocks (which in urban areas are city blocks but may be larger and more irregular in shape in less densely settled areas). Statistics from these small census areas are combined to produce summary data for larger areas such as counties, metropolitan areas, and states.

It is important to understand census geographic concepts in order to organize your use of population data. If you are interested in national or regional trends, or want to compare cities, there is no need to examine data for census tracts. But if your interest is in city neighborhoods or supermarket trade areas, you probably will require data at the census-tract or block-group level.

3. When and in what form does the Census Bureau publish the information? Only when you have determined your needs, identified the data that meet these needs, and located the relevant geography does it make sense to plan what products you will order and when. The Census Bureau will publish data in printed reports (an estimate 500,000 pages for the 1990 Census), and on computer tapes, microfiche, and (new for 1990) CD-ROMs. Each format has its advantages and disadvantages. Each user

Bryant Robey is Director of Communications for PRB's IMPACT project

must make an individual decision about which format is best.

Tale of the Tape

Summary Tape Files. In the world of census products, the "STF" is king. These letters stand for "Summary Tape File." There are four such files, (STF 1, STF 2, STF 3, and STF 4). Of these, STFs 1 and 2 contain tabulations from the census short-form questionnaire. STF 3 and STF 4 contain tabulations from the long-form questionnaire. Each file contains at least three subfiles, identified by letters, (for example, STF 1A), which cover different geographic hierarchies.

STF 2 is similar to STF 1 but contains more subject matter detail for race and Hispanic origin. Likewise, STF 4 is similar to STF 3 but with more racial detail. Following the 1980 Census, the Census Bureau released an STF 5, which contained extremely detailed cross tabulations for large geographic areas such as states. Demand for this file was light, and the bureau is not going to produce such a file following the 1990 Census.

Following 1980, the tape product in heaviest demand was one produced as a special tabulation for a consortium of private data companies. This file contained long-form tabulations by ZIP Code. Following the 1990 Census, the Census Bureau will produce a similar file, STF 3B, that contains tabulations from the sample questionnaire for all five-digit ZIP Codes in the country. Such information is of great interest to direct-mail companies and other organizations that keep records of their customers by their mailing address.

Printed Reports. The needs of many census-data users can be met with printed reports. A general rule is that the larger the geographic area, the greater the amount of subject matter detail in a printed report. For small geographic areas, only head counts and basic characteristics are available, lest the publications become over-heavy and burden would-be readers with more detail than they can use.

Census printed reports are prepared from the Summary Tape Files, and they follow a similar organization. There are publications that present short-form tabulations, long-form tabulations, and with both kinds of data. Like the STFs, printed reports are released on a state-by-state basis, and national summaries become available once all of the state reports have been released.

Microfiche. Some detailed area data will also be offered on microfiche (though not in the quantity that was offered in 1980). These data, from selected summary tapes (STF 1A, block statistics from STF 1B, and STF 3A), should be useful for those users without the computer resources required to access the tapes.

> In the world of census products, the "Summary Tape File" is king

CD-ROM. For the first time, the Census Bureau will release some tabulations on CD-ROMs, compact disks that can store large data files. When used in special disk drives, CD-ROMs make vast quantities of data accessible to personal computers. CD-ROM products for 1990 will include the Redistricting File, block statistics from STF 1, and Zip Code data (STF 3B), among other files. For further information about this new format, contact the Census Bureau.

When?

Census 1990 products will start coming out in 1991, and by the end of 1993 all of the data products should be out. One potential snag is the Census Bureau's settlement of a law suit by New York State (see *PT*, September 1989). The settlement leaves the door open for after-the-fact adjustment of Census numbers to compensate for undercount. Such an adjustment would affect all data products.

According to the settlement, a decision about whether to adjust census data for undercount will be made no later than July 15, 1991, more than six months after the state-by-state head counts used in reapportioning Congress are required to be submitted to the President.

The Census Bureau reports that it "currently is evaluating" how the settlement may affect the tabulation and publication program. Data users should remain alert to the possibility that the publication schedule is subject to revision.

For further information: Anyone thinking about using 1990 Census data should obtain a copy of the Census Bureau's publication issued in July 1989 titled "1990 Census of Population and Housing: Tabulation and Publication Program," available from the U. S. Government Printing Office (Call the Census Bureau's Customer Services for assistance, 301-763-4100). This key publication contains complete information about the subject matter, geographic detail, and release dates of all proposed census products.

The 1980s have seen many changes in America. Half of all population growth has taken place in just three states: California, Florida, and Texas. More than one-quarter of legal population growth this decade has come from immigration, and half of all new legal immigrants now come from Asia. The 1990 Census will provide the first opportunity to understand in detail the characteristics of these millions of migrants from overseas and among the states. Only the census provides an accurate portrait of the American people, and every census produces its share of surprises. The census countdown continues. Anticipation is in the air.

Washington Watch

Continued from page 4

by calling on U.S. guidelines for funding of family planning programs to be the same for international programs as they are for domestic ones. Currently, domestic programs may fund abortion-related activities with private monies and still receive public funding if the funds and activities are separate.

After a long wait for a Congressional hearing on the bill before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, a spirited debate by House Members and national leaders of the prolife and prochoice communities took place on Sept. 21. Reps. Atkins and Bill Green (R-N.Y.) testified in favor of the bill and Congressman Chris Smith (R-N.J.) spoke against the measure. Organizations that presented testimony included: the U.S. Agency for International Development, National Conference of Catholic Bishops, Office of Pro-Life Activities against the bill, and, in support, Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Population Crisis Committee, Pathfinder Fund, and the International Planned Parenthood Federation, which lost its funding in 1985 because of the policy.

The bill must now be considered by the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the full House and Senate to be made into law. The Bush Administration has already expressed its opposition. But, as with the UNFPA situation, the Mexico City policy promises to be an issue that will be revisited in the next session of Congress.

New Administrator For USAID Nominated

The Administration has nominated a candidate for the post of USAID Administrator following the death of M. Alan Woods in 1989. The candidate is Dr. Ronald William Roskens, president of the University of Nebraska for 12 years and former chairman of the American Council on Education.

Dr. Roskens's international experience includes his service as an Honorary Professor with East China Normal University in Shanghai and participation in educational programs for Afghan children.

The full Senate will have to confirm Dr. Roskens following hearings before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Confirmation hearings will probably take place in the first half of 1990.

Dr. Roskens has been an activist in the Republican Party and worked with the Bush Presidential Campaign in recent years.

—Mark Haskell

Mark Haskell is international program officer in the Washington, D.C., office of the Population Resource Center. The Center monitors legislative issues of concern to the Population Association of America. Neither the Center nor the Association advocates any particular population policy but works to protect funding for quality demographic research.

Central Cities Continue Slide

Many Americans apparently "know the way to San Jose." That city jumped from 29th in national population rank in 1970 to 12th in 1988. New city population estimates for 1988 were recently published by the U.S. Census Bureau, which releases new city numbers every two years.

In general, the central cities of most metropolitan areas continued to decline or to grow quite slowly during the 1980s. This is even true of many cities in the Sunbelt, the U.S.'s southern tier of relatively swift population growth. From 1980 to 1988, the U.S. population grew by 8.5 percent, the Atlanta metropolitan area grew by 28 percent, but the city of Atlanta itself declined slightly.

Detroit is one city which seems to be manifesting an almost headlong period of population decline, dropping from 1.5 million in 1970 to 1.2 million in 1980. The decrease continued through 1988 and the Motor City is likely to fall below 1 million by 1990. At that rate both Dallas and San Antonio could pass Detroit.

See Take a Number, page 10, for a listing of the largest 50 cities. The table also shows their ranks by overall population size and their annual growth rates.

—C.H.

U.S. Policy Discussed

"What is needed is a broad integrated initiative on economic and social development and family planning that would substantially increase the level of assistance to developing countries . . . ."

That was the conclusion of a group of population specialists and others who gathered in Minneapolis Oct. 26-28, 1989, for a regional conference on "U.S. Policy Toward World Population Growth." Co-sponsored by the Hubert Humphrey Institute for Public Affairs at the University of Minnesota the regional conference was the fourth on this topic organized by the American Assembly.

The American Assembly, founded in 1950 by Dwight D. Eisenhower, is a public policy forum affiliated with Columbia University. Its goals are to "provide information, stimulate discussion and evoke independent conclusions in matters of vital public interest."

The Assembly's 1963 report, *The Population Dilemma*, was widely circulated at the time and reportedly helped persuade Congress to fund international population programs for the first time.

The group, while acknowledging that directions of causality between population growth and economic development are not clear-cut, was able to agree that details matter—and that, therefore, population growth may have negative or positive effects in individual countries.

The participants also urged that 1) more development assistance is needed in general, and in particular for maternal/child health and family planning; and 2) more U.S. support should go through multilateral organizations, particularly the UNFPA. The roles of education and improved status of women in reducing population growth were also highlighted.

The sponsors tentatively plan to publish the panel papers. For further conference information, contact: James Vaupel, Humphrey Institute, Center for Population Analysis, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. 55455.

—N.Y.

SOFTWARE

Your Very Own MSA. Every once in a while, a piece of well-designed software comes along that is both educational and enjoyable to use. *SimCity, the City Simulator* will likely be found in the "entertainment" section of your local software store, but it's much more than fun and games.

With *SimCity*, you, the mayor, can design and manage your own city. The city begins as a small village but soon grows into a town, a capital, and, if you're good, a megalopolis. Along the way, you'll learn some valuable lessons in city management.

A successful city depends heavily upon the mayor's ability to ensure a continuous cash flow because the program does not allow deficit spending. Power plants, roads, and mass transit systems are all required in order for the city to grow, but cost money. Raising taxes will raise funds, but may also cause out-migration. Managing the city means treading a fine line between a sufficient tax rate and enough popularity to avoid causing people to leave. (Population growth is seen as a good thing in *SimCity*, as long as it's not too rapid.)

The simulation begins by zoning areas as residential, industrial, or commercial. Houses will appear in the residential zones as the "Sims" move in, warehouses and factories will be built in the industrial areas, and buildings and stores will show up in the commercial districts. Balancing these areas will keep the labor force size and job availability in sync. Early development should leave space for the addition of facilities needed later such as police stations and roads.

The management of commuting and traffic patterns is particularly important. The location of residential and employment zones will result in patterns of "trip generation" which can easily lead to gridlock.

As the city progresses, the mayor becomes busier and busier, checking trends in crime, pollution, population growth, etc. The mayor who feels lucky may gamble—fire stations can be funded at a low level, for example—but many problems will need immediate attention. And, just to keep things interesting, the program will randomly generate natural disasters such as fires, earthquakes, and floods. (These effects can be turned off if desired.)

SimCity provides an enjoyable hands-on experience of urban planning and management. Its use of color graphics is very good and cities are quite detailed. (See page 1.) *SimCity* would make an excellent tool for classes on the urban environment as well as a great holiday gift for that budding city planner on your list.

SimCity lists for $49.95 and is produced by Maxis Software, 1042 Country Club Dr., Suite C, Moraga, Calif. 94556. (415) 376-6434. Versions are produced for IBM and compatibles, Macintosh, and Amiga. The program runs at an acceptable speed on older PC's and the box includes both 5¼-inch and 3½-inch disks.

—C.H.

POPULATION UPDATE

Estimated United States Population:

As of October 1, 1989	249,511,000
As of October 1, 1988	247,039,000

The above estimates include armed forces overseas and are from U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 1060.

Estimated World Population:

As of January 1990	5,280,000,000
Annual growth	93,000,000

From the mid-1989 population on PRB's *1989 World Population Data Sheet*.

Latest Provisional Statistics for the U.S.: July 1989

	12 months ending with July					
	Number		Rate			
Item	1989	1988	1989	1988	1987	1986
Live births	3,946,000	3,874,000	16.0	15.8	15.6	15.5
Deaths	2,150,000	2,169,000	8.7	8.9	8.7	8.7
Natural increase	1,796,000	1,705,000	7.3	6.9	6.9	6.8
Marriages	2,385,000	2,364,000	9.6	9.7	10.1	10.0
Divorces	1,172,000	1,160,000	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9
Infant deaths	38,800	38,500	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.6
Population base (in millions)	...	...	247.3	244.7	242.4	240.1

Note. Rates are given per 1,000 population, except for infant deaths, which are given per 1,000 live births.

Source. Monthly Vital Statistics Report (Vol. 38, No. 7) from the National Center for Health Statistics.

TAKE A NUMBER

Population Change in Top 50 U.S. Cities: 1970-88

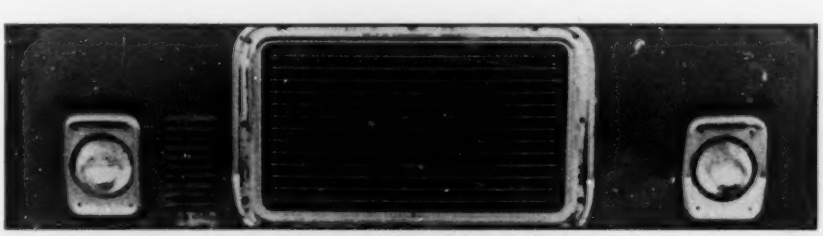
City and state	Estimate July 1, 1988	Census April 1, 1980	Census April 1, 1970	Rank 1988	Rank 1980	Rank 1970	Average annual change 1988-80	Average annual change 1980-70	Average annual growth rate (%) 1988-80	Average annual growth rate (%) 1980-70
New York, N.Y.	7,352,700	7,071,639	7,895,563	1	1	1	34,068	-82,392	0.47	-1.10
Los Angeles, Calif.	3,352,710	2,968,528	2,811,801	2	3	3	46,568	15,673	1.48	0.54
Chicago, Ill.	2,977,520	3,005,072	3,369,357	3	2	2	-3,340	-36,429	-0.11	-1.14
Houston, Tex.	1,698,090	1,595,138	1,233,535	4	5	6	12,479	36,160	0.76	2.57
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,647,000	1,688,210	1,949,996	5	4	4	-4,995	-26,179	-0.30	-1.44
San Diego, Calif.	1,070,310	875,538	697,471	6	8	14	23,609	17,807	2.43	2.27
Detroit, Mich.	1,035,920	1,203,369	1,514,063	7	6	5	-20,297	-31,069	-1.82	-2.30
Dallas, Tex.	987,360	904,599	844,401	8	7	8	10,032	6,020	1.06	0.69
San Antonio, Tex.	941,150	785,940	654,153	9	11	15	18,813	13,179	2.18	1.84
Phoenix, Ariz.	923,750	789,704	584,303	10	9	20	16,248	20,540	1.90	3.01
Baltimore, Md.	751,400	786,741	905,787	11	10	7	-4,284	-11,905	-0.56	-1.41
San Jose, Calif.	738,420	629,402	459,913	12	17	29	13,214	16,949	1.94	3.14
San Francisco, Calif.	731,600	678,974	715,674	13	13	13	6,379	-3,670	0.90	-0.53
Indianapolis, Ind.	727,130	700,807	736,856	14	12	11	3,191	-3,605	0.45	-0.50
Memphis, Tenn.	645,190	646,170	623,988	15	14	17	-119	2,218	-0.02	0.35
Jacksonville, Fla.	635,430	540,920	504,265	16	22	26	11,456	3,666	1.95	0.70
Washington, D.C.	617,000	638,432	756,668	17	15	9	-2,598	-11,824	-0.41	-1.70
Milwaukee, Wis.	599,380	636,298	717,372	18	16	12	-4,475	-8,107	-0.72	-1.20
Boston, Mass.	577,830	562,994	641,071	19	20	16	1,798	-7,808	0.32	-1.30
Columbus, Ohio	569,570	565,032	540,025	20	19	21	550	2,501	0.10	0.45
New Orleans, La.	531,700	557,927	593,471	21	21	19	-3,179	-3,554	-0.58	-0.62
Cleveland, Ohio	521,370	573,822	750,879	22	18	10	-6,358	-17,706	-1.16	-2.69
El Paso, Tex.	510,970	425,259	322,261	23	28	45	10,389	10,300	2.23	2.77
Seattle, Wash.	502,200	493,846	530,831	24	23	22	1,013	-3,699	0.20	-0.72
Denver, Colo.	492,200	492,694	514,678	25	24	24	-60	-2,198	-0.01	-0.44
Nashville-Davidson, Tenn.	481,400	455,651	426,029	26	25	32	3,121	2,962	0.67	0.67
Austin, Tex.	464,690	345,890	253,539	27	42	56	14,400	9,235	3.58	3.11
Kansas City, Mo.	438,950	448,028	507,330	28	27	25	-1,100	-5,930	-0.25	-1.24
Oklahoma City, Okla.	434,380	404,014	368,164	29	31	37	3,681	3,585	0.88	0.93
Fort Worth, Tex.	426,610	385,164	393,455	30	33	33	5,024	-829	1.24	-0.21
Atlanta, Ga.	420,220	425,022	495,039	31	29	27	-582	-7,002	-0.14	-1.52
Portland, Ore.	418,470	368,146	379,967	32	35	36	6,100	-1,182	1.55	-0.32
Long Beach, Calif.	415,040	361,496	358,879	33	37	40	6,490	262	1.67	0.07
St. Louis, Mo.	403,700	452,804	622,236	34	26	18	-5,952	-16,943	-1.39	-3.18
Tucson, Ariz.	385,720	330,537	262,933	35	45	53	6,689	6,760	1.87	2.29
Albuquerque, N.M.	378,480	332,336	244,501	36	44	58	5,593	8,784	1.58	3.07
Honolulu, Hawaii(1)	376,110	367,878	324,871	37	36	44	998	4,301	0.27	1.24
Pittsburgh, Pa.	375,230	423,960	520,089	38	30	23	-5,907	-9,613	-1.48	-2.04
Miami, Fla.	371,100	346,681	334,859	39	41	42	2,960	1,182	0.83	0.35
Cincinnati, Ohio	370,480	385,410	453,514	40	32	30	-1,810	-6,810	-0.48	-1.63
Tulsa, Okla.	368,330	360,919	330,350	41	38	43	898	3,057	0.25	0.89
Charlotte, N.C.	367,860	315,474	241,420	42	47	60	6,350	7,405	1.86	2.68
Virginia Beach, Va.	365,300	262,199	172,106	43	56	77	12,497	9,009	4.02	4.21
Oakland, Calif.	356,860	339,337	361,561	44	43	39	2,124	-2,222	0.61	-0.63
Omaha, Nebr.	353,170	314,255	346,929	45	48	41	4,717	-3,267	1.42	-0.99
Minneapolis, Minn.	344,670	370,951	434,400	46	34	31	-3,186	-6,345	-0.89	-1.58
Toledo, Ohio	340,760	354,635	383,062	47	40	34	-1,682	-2,843	-0.48	-0.77
Sacramento, Calif.	338,220	275,741	257,105	48	52	55	7,573	1,864	2.48	0.70
Newark, N.J.	313,800	329,248	381,930	49	46	35	-1,872	-5,268	-0.58	-1.48
Buffalo, N.Y.	313,570	357,870	462,768	50	39	28	-5,370	-10,490	-1.60	-2.57

Note: Data refer to city proper, not metropolitan areas. *Source:* U.S. Census Bureau press release 89-182, Nov. 22, 1989.

ADDENDA

It would take 300 to 350 tractor-trailers, full to the gills, to haul 1990 Census short forms to the mail box.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.



CURRENT READINGS

PRB welcomes materials on population topics for possible inclusion in Current Readings. Publishers may address review copies to Book Review Editor, POPULATION TODAY, Population Reference Bureau, 777 14th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

POPULATION TRANSITION IN INDIA, Volumes I and II, edited by S.N. Singh, M.K. Premi, P.S. Phatia, and Ashish Bose. New Delhi: P.R. Publishing Corporation, 1989. 506 pages (Vol. I), 404 pages (Vol. II).

The Indian Association for the Study of Population, hosts of the 21st International Conference of the IUSSP held in New Delhi in September 1989 (see *PT*, November 1989), produced a two-volume collection to supplement the usual IUSSP materials. *Population Transition in India* consists of papers presented at the South Asian Regional Conference on Population and Development that took place just prior to the full IUSSP session.

The South Asian conference took as its goal "[giving] scholars in South Asia and in particular, scholars from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldive Islands, Nepal, and Sri Lanka [an opportunity] to interact with Indian scholars and promote the cause of population studies and research."

The 78 papers in two volumes cover the full range of demographic topics: population and development; fertility and family planning; mortality and child survival; data and modeling; the upcoming 1991 Indian census; migration and urbanization; historical demography; and religion and language. While suffering a bit from uneven quality—a common problem with anthologies—this set offers students of Indian demography a valuable and comprehensive reference tool.

—Nancy Yinger

ATLAS OF MEXICO, by James B. Pick et al. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1989. 367 pages, 133 maps. $55.00 paperback. ISBN 0-8133-7695-5.

As concern grows over America's role as a safety valve for Mexico's burgeoning population, U.S. scholars and policymakers have devoted an increasing amount of attention to demographic trends south of the border.

This atlas is well suited to their purpose, providing ample demographic and economic data presented in simple, understandable maps. Though some of the 133 black and white maps are poorly reproduced, they reveal spatial patterns which otherwise lie obscured in cumbersome charts and tables. Several sets of maps focus specifically on states bordering the U.S., but most cover all of Mexico at a standard size and scale.

Separate sections of the atlas cover population and urbanization; marriage, fertility and family planning; migration; mortality and health; population economics; social characteristics; the economy; and transportation and communication. Map themes range from sex and dependency ratios by state to the percentage of households using the kitchen as a bedroom.

Although the maps and graphics are low-budget and the supporting text is more descriptive than analytical, one might hope that the long suit of such a specialized atlas would be ti[illegible] data. Unfortunately, this is not the case.

Most of the maps are based on 1980 Census data; maps in the marriage, fertility and family planning section are supplemented with 1976-1977 World Fertility Survey data. It is unclear why the results from the 1987 Demographic and Health Survey were not used instead.

—A. de S.

COUNTING AMERICA: The Story of the United States Census, by Melissa Ashabranner and Brent Ashabranner. New York: Putnam, 1989. 101 pages. $14.95 hardback. ISBN 0-399-21747-9.

In this book for young people age 10-14, the Ashabranners give a historical view of census taking and bring the reader up to date as the U.S. prepares for its 21st decennial census.

Counting America tells the census story using photographs, historical drawings, actual census documents, cartoons, and colorful anecdotes. The authors discuss the historical origins of the decennial census, its constitutional mandate, political purpose, development, and changes in questions and collection methods between 1790 and 1990.

The bulk of the book, however, is devoted to the looming 1990 Census. The authors describe the preparation process from the planning of the census questionnaire to the training of the census enumerators to promotion and education. The expected problems—the undercount and whether to include undocumented aliens in the tally—are also outlined, as well as discussion of the methods used to process the tidal wave of data produced by any census, and the uses that come out of it.

Counting America is an excellent source for young people to learn about their country's census.

—Kimberly Crews

SPOTLIGHT

TURKEY

Population (1989 est.): 55.4 million
Land area: 296,185 sq. miles
Births per 1,000 pop.: 30
Deaths per 1,000 pop.: 8
Rate of natural increase: 2.2 percent
Total fertility rate: 3.7
Infant mortality rate: 81
Life expectancy at birth: 64 years
GNP per capita: $1,200
Capital: Ankara

By Wendy Patriquin

Straddling the frontiers of Europe and Asia, Turkey is a former part of the Moslem Ottoman Empire that became a republic in 1923.

Ethnically, Turkic people constitute over 90 percent of the population. The contemporary history of the country has been the emergence of Turkey as a modern nation-state that has become ethnically more and more Turkic. The heterogeneity of the country's population has decreased during the 20th century, with minority groups such as Greeks being repatriated to Greece, the Armenian ethnic group being supressed or emigrating, and various non-Turkic Moslem groups being assimilated.

Some 99 percent of the people are estimated to be Moslem. Turkey repealed Moslem family law in the late 1920s, in an effort to modernize and become more like its western neighbors in Europe. There is no official state religion.

The largest minority group, the Kurds, makes up about 6 percent of the population, largely in the southeastern portion of the country, near the Syrian and Iraqi borders. There has been strife between this group and the national majority.

Immigration, both internal and international, is Turkey's most prominent demographic issue. Since the early 1950s, the constant flow from rural to urban areas has changed the population distribution of the country. Emigration to West Germany during this period has served as a source of employment (there are an estimated 1.5 million Turks in West Germany as of 1988) and provided significant revenue in the form of money sent home. Immigration to Turkey has consisted primarily of an estimated 154,000 ethnic Turks from Bulgaria after World War II and from other East European countries which have come under Communist rule.

It is estimated that almost half the labor force still works on the land, although agriculture is losing its preeminence as industry, particularly manufacturing, expands. Tourism is one of Turkey's fastest growing economic sectors.

Turkey's government followed a pronatalist population policy until 1965, an echo of the large number of casualties in World War I and the War of Independence (1920-1922). A law enacted in 1965 allowed personal freedom in choosing the number of births and legalized contraception. Subsequent development plans incorporated increased numbers of family planning service programs.

According to a survey taken in 1983, women in the east and southeast have more children than women in the western part of Turkey. The abortion rate is higher among western women. Of all married women surveyed, 91 percent knew of one modern method of contraception, while 62 percent said they were using some method.

As in many countries, the level of a woman's education is positively related to contraceptive use. Eighty-two percent of married women with a secondary education or greater were using contraception, while only 46 percent of illiterate women were. As far as a desired family size is concerned, 50 percent of women wanted only 2 children, while 25 percent of those survey wanted at least 3 children.

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